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NOTE: If there was no wearing head it was another form of the strength of the mind.

The brush of madness

By Julian Symons

MICHAEL BAKER (Editor):
The Doyle Diary
The last Great Conan Doyle Mystery
91pp. Paddington Press. £5.95.

Charles Altamont Doyle was the son of an artist, and one of four brothers who had artistic talents. The best known of them, Richard Doyle, was particularly celebrated for his Punch drawings in the mid-Victorian period. Charles became a civil servant in the Scottish Office of Works while still in his teens, as an assistant to the surveyor. He drew and painted in his spare time, selling a little of his work to supplement his inadequate income of £250 a year, and giving some of it away. At some time between 1879 and 1882 he retired to or was placed in a mental institution, and spent the rest of his life in one or another asylum until his death in 1893. This sketchbook, written during his years at Sunningdale, in the Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum, is now reproduced, with an expository and explanatory introduction by Michael Baker.

Our interest in Charles Doyle lies in the fact that Arthur Conan Doyle was one of his sons. In early biographies of Conan Doyle his father is mentioned in the background, and references to him are scattered throughout his life. Conan Doyle's first biographer, John Galsworthy, described him as "more weird than anything Blake ever produced." In the phrase of Conan Doyle's first biographer, John Galsworthy, Conan Doyle was "a great and original artist, far the greatest, in my opinion, of the family." During Conan Doyle's last years, when spirits were frequently in communication with him, he received messages from Charles, although we do not know what they said.

Mr Baker has set out to find out more about this remote and desolate figure, and by patient research among old records and directories and through inquiries answered by the Doyle family, he has identified a good many details previously obscure. Charles Doyle was committed to an asylum, just possibly by his son Arthur, because he was an alcoholic. He was also an epileptic. These facts were not unknown. Hesketh Pearson's biography written more than thirty years ago, mentions the sort of hostility that engenders benevolence. In relation to Charles Doyle's gifts of painting, and a more recent book refers to him as an alcoholic subject to fits, and says that he died in an epileptic seizure. This is not confirmed by Mr Baker, whose introduction contains some admirably diligent research, although the tone will be a little too facetious for some tastes.

So to the beautifully produced sketchbook, a touching and pathetic work. The first entry begins: "Keep steadily in view that this book is sacred wholly to the private of a MADMAN. Whereabouts of an invalid? or approved taste? A little later the diarist suggests that the book "should be entrusted to the Lunacy Commissioners to show them the best of intellect they can get out of a madman." And even Mr Baker says that he was first committed from a private nursing home specializing in the

treatment of alcoholics, after he had obtained drink and become violent. The drawings and watercolours are very various. There are paintings of flowers and leaves, done accurately and with much attention to detail. Among several of these are flowers and young girls. One girl emerges from a flowerpot, another is seated in a holly, a third has a spring of air sprouting from her hair, with the caption "A New Branch of Hairdressing". The feeble vagueness with which the girls are drawn contrasts remarkably with the exact portrayal of the leaves. Visual and verbal puns nose uses it as a golf driver and punter ("Who Nose what a Feature of Golf this would be"). There is a fairy music stool and erilligible, an elf's umbrella. There are almost a whole page, some with young girls.

A number of drawings deal with Doyle's surroundings and their effect on him. An elegant woman with a fan, captioned "Madam", is placed beside the same woman, with the caption "Madam". What moves one is Doyle's use of the word "Madam". The artist himself appears, a feebly drawn figure bearing some resemblance to Lytton Strachey. He greets Death with a snake of the hand, and the caption says "Well met!" sits like a puppy beside his wife ("Mary, my Ideal Home Ruler"); and is seen stretched miserably on a sofa ("People say true as Life—but this is true as Death"). But although Charles Doyle's misery does not move him to any considerable unglorious production. His wretchedness is expressed in a commonplace drawing, and in puns typical of the period. The first hand cover edition of *A Study in Scarlet* was illustrated by him, but

although the drawings are in ink, they are showing a bearded man, they are weak, unconvincing. What moves one is Doyle's use of the word "Madam". The artist himself appears, a feebly drawn figure bearing some resemblance to Lytton Strachey. He greets Death with a snake of the hand, and the caption says "Well met!" sits like a puppy beside his wife ("Mary, my Ideal Home Ruler"); and is seen stretched miserably on a sofa ("People say true as Life—but this is true as Death"). But although Charles Doyle's misery does not move him to any considerable unglorious production. His wretchedness is expressed in a commonplace drawing, and in puns typical of the period. The first hand cover edition of *A Study in Scarlet* was illustrated by him, but

Criminal proceedings

By T. J. Binyon

EVELYN ANTHONY:
The Return
269pp. Hutchinson. £4.95.

American heiress Anna Campbell Martin, tall, blonde and beautiful, lives in Paris and is about to marry an obscure, Count Nicholas Yurovsky, son of a White Russian émigré, when she learns that he is one of a group dedicated to taking revenge for the forced repatriation of three million Russians to the Soviet Union at the end of the Second World War. She joins them, and they succeed in kidnapping Melonkov, formerly in charge of the repatriation proceedings, now a senior member of the Præsidium, who is on an official visit to France. Some of the group wish to make him undergo the same fate as his victims, many of whom, including Nicholas's father, were executed on their return to Russia, but Anna and Nicholas, realizing that the end can never justify the means, content themselves with smuggling him on to a television programme and engaging him in an inconclusive debate on politics and ethics.

This is the kind of book that gives the thriller a bad name. Not because of the faulty of its plot, but because of its attitude to its subject. Thrillers often do touch on serious questions, some successfully, others less so, but it is rare that the conjunction of the fictional and the real should be as tastelessly banal as it is here. An immense human tragedy is relentlessly and continuously juxtaposed with the very rich, Anna, who sensibly does not go in for the ethnic book, or fashion extravaganzas. Just the cool, throw-together effect that is achieved by spending a fortune on the story of the victims of Yalta over a place in "unpretentious little Paris" in which some of the best food is to be found, and it is here, over some Coleridge and a bit of Chablis, in the Tour d'Argent, that Anna and Nicholas, who are equally bland narrative. And even if, in the change of heart of her hero, a moral is carefully pointed out, its message is obscured by the folds of silk in which it is

JONATHAN GOODMAN:
The Last Sentence
218pp. Hutchinson. £4.50.

The untamed narrator of this book is like its author, a criminologist. He has written a study of a celebrated murder of 1948, that of Dolin Willis, for which her husband Janus was tried and convicted, but released after the Court of Criminal Appeal had overturned the conviction. Now, thirty years later, a popular newspaper publishes an article in which a certain George Polerno confesses to the crime, and this is almost immediately followed by Polerno's murder in circumstances which suggest that the murderer had intimate knowledge of the earlier crime. The narrator, knowing the persons involved, decides to investigate the crime, and for himself and his reader, both for himself and for the reader. This is a really splendid detective story: an original form, a highly ingenious plot, a collection of sharply described, striking, and intelligent characters, strikingly narrated with elegance and aplomb.

GEOFFREY ROUSEBOLD:
The Last Two Weeks of Georges Rivac
187pp. Michael Joseph. £4.95.

With a Spanish mother, French father and English grandmother, Georges Rivac, who runs a small import-export agency in Lille, is naturally a fervent believer in the idea of a united Europe. And it is this that leads a Czech businessman, a representative of the Ministry of Prague, to entrust him with a seemingly harmless brochure for delivery in London. But the Czech dies in suspicious circumstances, the brochure is too hot to handle: in classical fashion the guileless and innocent Rivac has been entangled in a complicated web of espionage. He takes up company with the Hungarian, Zia Fodor, and the delightful heroine with a complexion "like a young lily" married to a peace-loving and the English police from Bergamo to Wallingford and over the supercilious Downs. Though some of the plot is a little over-the-top, Rivac's novel, *Rogue Male*, in spirit his

latest book is much closer to a *Rogue Male*, and it is worth a try. It is just as absorbing and enjoyable as *Rogue Male*, say it is a delight and a resourceful as *Georges*.

DRSMOND BAGLEY:
Flyway
318pp. Collins. £4.95.

In 1936 Peter Billson, a contestant in an air race from London to Cape Town, crashed in the Sahara. Now his son, Paul, infuriated by newspaper articles, claiming that his father vanished so that his mother could collect £100,000 in insurance, leaves his job and vanishes into the North Africa to find the crash. He is followed by Max Sadford, a London security agency and the book's narrator, who, guided by an eccentric American gone to the north, finds the Billson plane at the number of villainous bones are left to whiten in the desert, and he returns to London finally to find a forty-year-old mystery of Peter Billson's death. This is a very solid, immensely professional piece of work, each carefully researched detail falling into place in the narrative with the precision of a well-engineered machine. It is a masterpiece of the genre, and it is a pity that the author, who appears in *Twelve* and his enthusiasm for the freedom and companionship of the desert is better of him, but the evidence is infectious, and the book moves with a fine full swing from beginning to end, leaving the reader irresistibly along.

TORREN NIELSEN:
19 Red Roses
195pp. Collins. £3.95.

Young man whose girlfriend has been run over and killed by a car decides to take his revenge by murdering the drunk driver, and this three drunken passengers and the person each of them loved the most. Torren Nielsen, a detective, is thus confronted with a series of seemingly unconnected and more or less killings. Begins slowly, gradually works up as the police and the murderer, high while separately ends with a fine full swing from beginning to end, leaving the reader irresistibly along.

FICTION

The post-sexual revolution

By Karl Miller

KINGSLEY AMIS:
Jake's Thing
235pp. Hutchinson. £4.95.

It rains a lot in Kingsley Amis's latest novel: just the weather, one might suppose, for a hero who discovers that his libido has failed. As it happens, he does not mind very much while hoping to have it repaired. On the advice of his despised GP, Jake (short for Jacques) Richardson consults a Harley Street sex specialist, a tiny and capable Irish Jew with the real name of Rosenberg, who asks him to study erotic magazines. These are a far cry from the *Lilliput* of his school days, and are dominated by a forbidden object of "exotic appearance, like the side of a giraffe's ear or a tropical bird not much prized even by the birds." Such magazines look as if they are produced by hordes of women: Jake has always liked women, and he has been liked back by a hundred of them, and the magazines do not turn him on. Rosenberg loses Jake's thing with a screwdriver, and exhibits him publicly in the activation of an electronic treadmill which is meant to monitor his sexual response to various stimuli. The sketchbook is a fascinating oddity, primarily interesting as "a small slice of Victorian social history", as Mr Baker says, and, of course, from its interest in the Conan Doyle connection. The author and the publishers deserve thanks for presenting it so clearly and attractively between two covers.

Jake is an Oxford don who lives in London and commutes, and who has devoted his mind from any very strenuous pursuit of Ancient Mediterranean History. He watches television a lot, ingests Mogodona and when he is not reading, he is best by foreigners. He is conscious of having been preceded on board buses by persons of darker skin than him. He believes that the country has gone with its architecture, but the dogs are plausibly commended by his wife for his interest in the north, is delightfully shown, in the earlier parts of the book, as casually being prevented by those around him from finishing his thoughtful sentences. His more benign moods bring to mind the persona displayed by his readers (who include Brenda) by the novelist Simon Raven. We have to imagine such a man complying with the demands of a sexual cure or exorcism.

Espionage at the plage

By Richard Usborne

MY FLOMLEY:
French Dressing
200pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £3.50.

"I played German tunes for the German visitors and was kind enough to applaud me and to send me a bottle of wine." "Yes, I saw that." "And I played English tunes for the two young Englishmen. Now, I'm always interested by the reaction of my audience, and it struck me that the Englishmen were nodding their heads and tapping their feet much more to the German tunes than they were to the English tunes." Heard jumped to his feet, up to the pile of files. "Bless you, Flo," he said. "Come and tell that to the commissaire."

In the great First World War days of the *Great War* paper the best method of making a German spy was to make himself a German spy. It was while he was signalling out over the Channel Carriers of the back in a motor in time for the school match (which was won by a boy in the last minute). The best method was when you found your spy asleep in your haystack. And then, on your mouth, hand-riding, and so on, to see if you were right for the period in

clim: Masters and Johnson supplemented by pin-ups and encounters. We might well have expected him to say of these sexual engines what Amis once said of crucifixes:

you won't get me Up on one of these things.

Brenda presently complains that he has ceased to "show affection" for her. The book does not substantiate the charge, for their marriage is rendered as a fairly goodnatured one, which can even accommodate, without recourse to hives, the potting sessions, non-genital and genital, prescribed by their expert. Jake the viewer might have caught on the screen a faint resemblance to his domestic life in the serial escape of Eric Sykes and Hattie Jacques (sic)—BBC Television's non-genital Wordsworth and Dorothy. All the same, Brenda's charge is serious enough to be succeeded by a detection of charm in their neighbour Geoffrey. Geoffrey, one of the book's liveliest inventions, is a man who knows nothing, in the sense that his information is all approximate, as opposed to Rosenberg, which is merely strikingly deficient. She tells her husband that he overacts. Kelly because he is attracted to her, but that this attraction is emotional, rather than sexual. "People's sex-drives are like ballast, they keep them steady. It sounds wrong, but they do. An experience of Jake's on another front helps to explain what she is getting at."

This experience is at the centre of the book. He has gone to bed with a former girlfriend, Eve, and has managed to make love despite being almost incapacitated by drink. The conjunction of sex and drink is a feature of Amis's work, in which the girls are literally stunning, and it is an aspect of that concern with love and death which dates from *Take a Girl Like You*, to which *Jake's Thing* stands especially close. It turns out that Jake had been driven to drink by finding Eve a trendy bore, and that he had never suspected this in the days when he desired her.

It is now evident that the novel is addressing "the idea that womankind don't like women" and it is now evident in Jake that he is a male chauvinist pig, who despises women intellectually. It is confessed to a friend, finishing his sentences, as he has now started to do, and stringing them together in a form of apology. But his condition has already been divulged at a college meeting where, still oling from his night

which he has set his first novel, if mildly disappointing because it then all the twists and turns of his plot had had a freshness of invention which kept you guessing.

Nine days in a French seaside town in September 1913: two murders; the police station in the middle of the town; the mortuary under the fish market; a mayor, corrupt and known by the police to frequent a "thirteen-year-old inmate of the other ranks' brothel"; a drunken priest; an opera house; a warm-hearted open-bedded apartment; an Old Hair-rolling King of Mittenstap-Hoffnung; a Foreign Office agent from Paris; and two "chinnless" wonders, who display their Englishness (Cambridge) by putting chamber pots on the pinacles of the town's most important buildings, but whose feet tap, in a marked manner, to German tunes.

Mr Floyley keeps his story pot boiling merrily, shows an astonishing knowledge of oporas, brings in the most minor details of the town, and is generous with sight-gags; a fusillade of honour, with carefully loaded blanks, at a policeman's funeral, brings down a passing rook; a distant pistol shot at a critical moment; a bottle of wine, sent to the commissaire, is a touch of the town's most important buildings, but whose feet tap, in a marked manner, to German tunes. Mr Floyley keeps his story pot boiling merrily, shows an astonishing knowledge of oporas, brings in the most minor details of the town, and is generous with sight-gags; a fusillade of honour, with carefully loaded blanks, at a policeman's funeral, brings down a passing rook; a distant pistol shot at a critical moment; a bottle of wine, sent to the commissaire, is a touch of the town's most important buildings, but whose feet tap, in a marked manner, to German tunes.

with Eve, and departed to speak in favour of a proposal to admit women to the college, he has performed an involuntary volte-face in the course of his remarks and concluded with his true views. These views, stated lightly on one language he has been using earlier, when, for instance, the spectacle of girls diving in hall causes him to reflect: "Bloody nice cheap trouble-free way of vitiating your girlfriend between pokos." One or two readers may have felt at the time that this was intended to be endearing. Jake's confession that he did not like women when he thought he did is stark, and may send readers back to Mr Amis's previous writings, with their liking for women, and to an endearment which has indeed been reckoned sexist by some, in a poem of his: Women are really much nicer than men:

No wonder we like them. The writing in the book is determined throughout by Jake's manner of speaking, and it has all the virtuosity of Amis at his comic best, though there are those who will be offended by its strain of hostility and contempt. The prose is ultra-conversational, and yet elusive, too, and elegantly syntactic. (At one point, though, more syntactic than elegant: "no reason why you shouldn't never have heard of one" is better pored over than the rest of the book. The sort of lift of the old proud head that he could hardly believe had not accompanied a limiting judgment on Villiers de Miale Adam.")

The description of Geoffrey has a further significance which relates to the underlying tensions of the present book. Here is a backward-looking chap fondly using oaths which would not have been printed before the Second World War. This oaths used by the young and the spirit of an age whose student activists snail him a plastic phallus, don't appeal to Jake, but the old oaths do. His swearing and womanizing form part of a liberation, in other words, but it has been overtaken by another that he can't abide. It may be that by the end of the book he is voicing a distrust of all liberation, as well as of all women, but his attitude and action have contained contradictions which repugnance won't dispel: he won't become the old colonel he has sometimes resembled. The main question that emerges here, for a consideration of the book, is how far its attack on the new 1970s permissiveness is also an attack on the freedoms which have made Jake what he is.

Mr Amis fastens reproaches on a character who will not always wear them, being, if you like, too likable, and some are reproaches which the novel tries to discredit. When Jake calls himself a male chauvinist, we might wonder whether this is another of its attacks on the kind of people who use that expression, which is one of the new oaths. And yet he plays it to the very last page, on which he says "No thanks" to the opposite sex and reviews their faults: "automatic assumption of the role of injured party in any clash of wills" and so on. The novel could be read as that of a writer who is saying (late in life) that permissiveness is bad, after all, that male lust conceals indifference or dislike, and that desire and affection, desire and knowledge, are very different. But Brenda's argument that people's sex-drives keep them steady is important to the book, and it is not an argument that supports such a reading, since it implies that sex-drives can work with other sorts of drive, and that men and women have a good deal in common. Men do, Jake himself, wholly support such a reading. So little has he resembled someone who is unable to feel attraction for women, so easy is it to see him, at the same time, as a character in a licentious book, that only the politically motivated will be quite happy to treat his rumblings as a stab to the licentious behaviour in Mr Amis's earlier fiction, as the permissive society's neo-culph.

1928 GOLLANCZ 1978

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For the common good

By Monty Finniston

MARTYN SLOMAN:
Socialising Public Ownership
169pp. Macmillan. £7.95.

If there is any trend common to all countries, it is the trend towards increasing government involvement in industry, whether manufacture or service. This involvement (some would use a more pejorative term) expresses itself in various structured forms; e.g. in some, centralised control is exercised through civil or military government; in the United States, to avoid offending private enterprise too openly by overt nationalisation, government creates agencies; and in some European countries public and private enterprise are joined rather than in competition. In this country industries are nationalised when government decree and the almost immediate reaction in the public mind to the inevitability of an overvalued bureaucracy which will generate inefficiency reflecting as a burden upon the taxpayer. But need this be so? Martyn Sloman, an industrial economist working in a nationalised industry, an active white-collar trade unionist and a committed member of the Labour Party who has unsuccessfully fought elections on three occasions, thinks not, and he has recorded his views in *Socialising Public Ownership*.

At the start it is heartened that the author who, as one would expect, supports public ownership both in theory and in practice, was less intense on arguing the political merits or demerits of nationalisation (he assumes nationalization is inherently good for somebody) than on suggesting ways of making a success of nationalized industries through "socializing". This term is used in the sense that "nationaliza-

tion must become more than simply a vesting of ownership in the state but should involve direct gain to employees, consumers and the community". There are eight chapters, a preface, a bibliography and an index to this book, but it is only when one reaches the last chapter that one gains any specific idea of the "socializing" changes by which Mr Sloman proposes to solve the inherent conflicts in nationalized concerns and to achieve success—success which looks very similar to that for which modern private industry strives, in fact.

In Chapter 2, "Public Ownership and Practice", the author properly points out that the political case for nationalization has never been translated into hard rules for the operation of the industries when nationalized. (What is this "political case" which governments talk about?) "All too often the social case for nationalization like the general public's demand on the industries can only result in contradictory expectations. Contradictory expectations result in conflicting objectives." How one is expected to run rationally and efficiently an industry on conflicting objectives is never made clear in this or later chapters; not for want of trying, as Chapter 2 and 5 demonstrate by case study, but "none of the attempts [of governments] to introduce financial and economic control rules has been successful".

Mr Sloman knows through experience the difficulties of running nationalized industries. He properly attacks the weaknesses of the Acts which set up nationalized industries: the failure to balance government control with managerial autonomy; the failure of governments to provide satisfactory guidelines or criteria or to effect ordered competition; e.g. an integrated transport policy or an integrated energy policy; the failure of government machinery, e.g. the use of the Select Committee on Nationalized Industry,

to effect changes, much less improvement. There has never been much doubt about whether direct gain to employees, consumers and the community is the performance of nationalized industries lies. The National Economic Development Office reported in November 1976 that

(1) there is a lack of trust and mutual understanding between those who run the nationalized industries and those in Government (politicians and civil servants) who are concerned in their affairs; (2) there is confusion about the respective roles of the Board of nationalized industries, Ministers and Parliament with the result that accountability is seriously blurred; (3) there is no systematic framework for reaching agreement on long-term objectives of strategy and no assurance of continuity when decisions are reached; (4) there is no effective system for measuring the performance of nationalized industries in assessing managerial competence.

These things have been said in whole or in part in different ways at different times since the 1950s. But even with these specific conclusions, which point all the fingers of two hands at the shareholders and bankers of nationalized industries (the government), the picture offered by NEOO and by Mr Sloman is not suggesting that it might reduce its day-to-day interference and instead set proper and consistent objectives for management to achieve through the exercise of expertise and real authority.

Chapter 3 on "The Role of the Workers" expresses the blind alley down which Mr Sloman wishes to direct us by decrying the ultimatum which is offered by other more objective, impartial observers of the nationalized scene. It is a common cry that of course it all rests with the workers, which in essence means the whole opportunity to make the decisions and manage (which they do not want to do and if they did would doubtfully know how to perform), then all will come to bits. And yet read on:

The presented have within themselves the seeds of their own destruction. How conflict will inevitably result from the different demands of the various stakeholders; nationalization does not of itself cause those inevitable conflicts to wither away. The most obvious illustration of continuing conflict under public ownership has been the one between efficiency and redundancy.

Is one to expect that if trade unionists become the decision-makers or managers then the conflict between their trade unionism and the need for efficiency would be effected more wholeheartedly than if trade unionists were to remain on the sidelines, opposing redundancy at the cost of denying the industry its nerve? Of course not, because, says Mr Sloman, "public ownership is unlikely to be effective unless the Government pursues much more vigorous measures to reduce unemployment and to counteract its worst economic effects. So the success of nationalized industries will not be assured even if worker control or equivalent is introduced."

Mr Sloman's solutions are difficult to sort out. He depends upon a work published by Herbert in 1959 where the researcher suggested that positive satisfaction at work will not be obtained until the individual is given some sense of responsibility for his work. But now does one give the individual more scope and opportunities for responsibility? Among other plethoric suggestions Mr Sloman says that "trade unionists should ensure that their procedures are sensitive to grass-roots feelings". If procedures, based presumably upon policies, depend upon the grass roots, what is one to expect? Political motivation, emotional motivation, simple selfishness, antipathy to management?

On page 145 is a three-fold statement of solution. First "of particular importance" is a clear commitment to efficiency within the industrial system is needed. By whom? Management only? Or workforce? And, to "efficiency" to be gained through improved productivity, with its implications of redundancy?

Second "the power of some stakeholder groups must be strengthened". Which groups? Government? It already has too much

Consumers, through Industry Councils as part of the National Consumer Council? But how effective have these been in the past? Trade unions? "Better internal democracy within the unions becomes even more urgent." One must admit that democracy in trade unions does operate at present in mysterious ways at national and local levels.

Third, "a new philosophy of management"—not "a philosophy of trade unionism"—must be developed. Of what kind? Mr Sloman writes:

The successful operation of socialized industry concerns the acceptance by management of their role in the structure. Managers are essential to the whole system by acting as the agents of accountability. Have they ever been anything else? They must accept this role while undertaking the traditional management task of the problems of identification, decision-making and planning and implementing the decisions. They must recognize that decision-making should be widely shared and they must be particularly conscious of the need to provide the information required for this to be successful.

One only hopes that the trade unions are listening in to this and

that they will assist management. There are distinct signs of a new attitude among managers that the workers would like to see.

With only two pages to go, the end of the book, the author, which is distinctly surprising, on whom does that depend? "discrimination against those who are not solely committed to the management system whereby work-force is not solely committed to the management system for work-to-rule, etc? And if it is possible?"

This is a confused book, in a sense by generalizations which the naïve in the ways of the world could possibly accept. The work face set against the philosophies at the beginning of the book is completely relaxed by the end of the first chapter, then from one theory in approach to wrong the workers are to be the government if it is to be protected from itself, and the region of all difficulties and managers who must be satisfied with their lot. The book is a useful contribution to debate on public ownership.

Scandinavian solidarity

By R. M. Hatton

TOIVO MILJAN:
The Reluctant European
The Attitudes of the Nordic Countries towards European Integration
325pp. Harv. £7.50.

This is an excellent and much-needed study, with a slight in its title that it is a discussion. Toivo Miljan's avowed purpose is to illuminate the attitude of the Scandinavian countries (including Finland) in Europe since the Second World War. For this he is excellently well qualified. He was born in Estonia and grew up in Sweden where he had his early university education. He proceeded to a doctorate in the Faculty of Law at University College London (a fact not mentioned in the jacket blurb) and is now an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at a Canadian university.

He has examined—the first scholar to do so to my knowledge—the whole mass of printed governmental records for Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden touching on the relationship with other and with the European Community. He has mastered the secondary literature that touches on both aspects of his interest, and is admirably complete and up-to-date in his bibliography. Moreover, his legal training has given him a measure of respect for definitions and correct terminology which is, sometimes missing from the "international relations" approach to contemporary topics. I advise to write "a measure" since, while grateful for his sensitive but loose definition of "integration", a proper discussion of the vexed problem of interpretation of this term would have been welcome earlier in the study. The phrase is, after all, used in the very subtitle of the book; yet an entry for it is conspicuously absent in the otherwise admirable subject-index.

It is natural that the author, setting himself the task of examining the attitudes of the Nordic countries towards Europe, should have been led to an analysis of the relationships between the Nordic countries themselves, a significant theme both for the "Europeans" and the "anti-Europeans". Here he breaks new ground by his detailed Nordic Council from the very beginnings to the present day. Indeed, it could be argued that this coherent narrative is the most valuable part of his work from the undergraduate point of view: he answers the questions which students of international relations, political science and contemporary history have so far asked in vain of the superficial or partial treatments hitherto available in any major language (and

for that matter in any of the Scandinavian languages).

Where I would take issue is the author is over his country that the Scandinavians have only been reluctant Europeans; reluctant Scandinavians as well. Inter-Scandinavian cooperation and coordination has, I would suggest, been a remarkable progress since the Second World War, measured in the longer term of history (the jump from the nineteenth century when the great nations were warring to the present that a Swede would not have been able to do in the 19th century) is truly staggering, or in the shorter terms of the 40 years who have been eyewitnesses to the contrast between before 1945 and after 1945.

All indications point to a continuing practical collaboration informally between the departments of the different countries, as well as at official level, and finding expression in shared political stances and agencies. That such cooperation and collaboration in the most tractable inter-Scandinavian fields of welfare, insurance, job opportunities and so on, are in evidence is different from "integration" as has been argued at far back as 1946 (see my review of Raymond Lindgreen's *Unhappy Disunion*, *International Review of the Year*). But history has rendered the "Scandinavian states particularly susceptible to infringements of sovereignty". What has developed is a pragmatic approach to a deliberately stated policy in specific instances, which may yet influence the present, actively doctrinaire approach of those who wish to keep the Scandinavian countries as a "free" or "sovereign" bloc, and in the meantime conscious of sensitivity to their relationships. But the view of what has already been said is to classify the inabilities of the Nordic countries as "Scandinavianism", since this label is overused, since this label is the fact that the expectations of the Second World War have evolved into a reassessment of the nineteenth-century Scandinavianism movement. Those "non-Scandinavian" scholars who attended the Oslo conference in August 1977, so the Great Powers and the Nordic Council, 1939-40, came away with an impression of a novel inter-Scandinavian lack of historical prejudice.

Having made my point about the "reluctant" Scandinavians, I remain to be stressed that *Reluctant Europeans* is a book which can be highly recommended to the international community. It is a book which does between the Nordic countries and Europe from the middle of the present day, well written and therefore easy to assimilate.

The crudities of the soul

By Patricia Beer

GLADYS MARY COLES:
The Flower of Light
A Biography of Mary Webb
373pp. Duckworth. £7.95.

MARY WEBB:
Collected Prose and Poems
Edited by Gladys Mary Coles
144pp. Shrewsbury: Wildings of Shrewsbury. £5.50.

"Your spirit shines so, I can't see your features," says the bridegroom to his bride. "Crude soul, that's what shines." "We must pray for a great deal of crude soul, then," she replies. This passage, taken from Mary Webb's *The House in Dornier Forest*, is important to an understanding not only of her work but of her life, the story of which distressingly shows how very crude soul can be when divorced from the more refined promptings of the body.

One of the tasks that Gladys Mary Coles sets herself in *The Flower of Light* is to give a fuller account of Mary Webb's life than it has yet inspired. She has found new documents and has also used material which was available to Webb's first biographer, Milda Addison, but which Milda Addison considered unsuitable for publication at the time. Now, fifty-one years after Mary Webb's death, there is nothing at all unseemly in her present biographer's revelations.

Mary Gladys Webb, née Meredith, was born in Shropshire in the spring of 1881 ("snowdrops had come and gone by then" for those who like such flourishes) into all the privileges of a middle-class family, one of which was that when anyone was ill and went to bed there was no obligation—with servants and tame daughters in hand and little incentive ever to get up

again. Mrs Meredith kept in her room for five years after a hunting accident and then suddenly appeared at breakfast one day. She was an odd mother. When her sons went off to the First World War, she apparently remarked: "Oh, they're all right. They're in the trenches." Mary's father, though not a very distinguished character, seems to have been an all too obedient parent and even his daughter's emotional dependence to an extent which suggests that to have had an inadequate father is something of a bonus.

Father-fixation was not her only handicap. At twenty she became seriously ill with a disease of the thyroid gland which was to recur throughout her life especially at times of stress. The change which this condition made in her appearance—a lump in her neck and a protrusion of the eyes—has been described by her mother as "a deformity of the face" which, though photographs—canonised, informal ones—show that there was a deformity of all worth the name. Perhaps ugliness was easier mid a justification for even more soul-searching. Yet though she was determined to believe herself plain, in the use of forty-three she chose to go in a fancy dress party to Madeline Bray, one of Dickens's youngest and prettiest heroines, and in an spirit of self-mockery either, for the dress she designed for the occasion was very becoming and she looked charming.

Crude soul was her chief disability. When her father died, not prematurely but in his late sixties, when she was nearly thirty, she collapsed completely and only cured back to life at the arrival of a tutor, Henry Webb. To him she transferred the full weight of her emotional dependence and for a long time he was able and willing to bear it. They married and were happy. But as the years went by, the wild exaggeration of her feelings and actions, unmodified by common sense or prudence, or especially her terror of the possibility of losing him, precipitated the very event she dreaded.

Her genuine compassion for suffering mankind was similarly unchecked by any considerations of realism. She insisted on inviting as her principal wedding guests seventy old people from the local workhouse and various other down-and-outs. They behaved with spirit, one man stipulating that he should have a piece of wedding cake that did not bend, but they must have resented being treated as a rare-show. Her presents in those she considered her social interiors invariably gave offence, by being too lavish or in some way inappropriate: to three girls of different ages she sent a cloak hat, not very suitable wear for the Shropshire valleys and all the same size. In London, perpetually struggling with a poverty for which she had no preparation and crippled with debts, she spent the money given her by a well-wisher on sending to the seaside a slum family who did not in the least want to go.

All these matters Ms Coles relates with sympathy and delicacy; and with modesty too: she keeps her subject in the foreground and does not intrude. Unfortunately her writing leaves much to be desired. Her sentence construction can be faulty. She commits the elementary sin of saying "disinterested" when she means "lack of interest". And she relies on cliché: someone becomes the "proud possessor of something"; somebody else dies "tragically early" death, as opposed presumably to a comically early one.

The second part of Gladys Mary Coles's task is to "draw attention to neglected talent". The functions of Mary Webb's reputation might seem at first sight to justify this aim. Oursing her lifetime her novels did not sell at all well—about a thousand copies each—although two of them, *Gone to Earth* and *Precious Bane*, won literary awards, and she was always luckier with reviews than most. Some months after her death Stanley Baldwin's famous tribute to her in the course of his address to the Royal Literary Fund Society sent her sales and her

reputation rocketing. *Precious Bane*, the book he singled out for praise, became a best-seller and remained so for a decade.

Then came a decline. Ms Coles attributes it largely to Stella Gibbons's *Cold Comfort Farm*, published in 1932, though she rightly stresses Ms Gibbons's assertion that it was aimed not exclusively at Mary Webb but at the rural novel in general. She also feels that the professional critics were antagonized by the intervention of a prime minister.

They need not have been. Baldwin was not making a value judgement. A letter he had earlier written to Mary Webb had shown that what he liked about *Precious Bane* was its mention of places in Shropshire that he knew. It was the same reaction as that of readers of autobiography who frequently write in saying that they loved the book because an aunt kept a sweet shop just round the corner from the author's mother's paper shop; criticism.

As to Stella Gibbons I am sure she did not mean *Cold Comfort Farm* as not so much a parody of Mary Webb (and the genre, of course) as a very good imitation, with one extra character, a sane sensible person from a wider world, which makes all the difference. Incidentally, there is a passage in *The Flower of Light* which is startlingly like something Mr Myburg might have said: "Puneford Hill, the large-walled mound which looms over Pontesbury like a huge drumbeat beats with a primeval woe."

The reason Mary Webb's novels are little regarded today is that they are not very good, and so amount of drawing attention to them or talking of neglected talent will make them so. All the same, wish Ms Coles had attempted a critical appraisal designed to show their virtues. As it is, her method is more "What I say three (or nine or ten times is true", and she is naturally criss-cross with cliché, and banalities: and Darcy's more aptly wrong?

Frankly, who do not share her enthusiasm. She uses the word "aesthetic" very freely but without convincing it that Mary Webb could be so described. In fact I do not think she could. It takes more than an untrained mind, or a soul and a face of nature to make a mystic. Ms Coles's use of the word "poetic" is probably better not examined.

Mary Webb, *Collected Prose and Poems* is an anthology of pieces, compiled by Ms Coles, which have either remained unpublished or till now or were originally published in journals and periodicals without being later included in any collection: short stories, essays, reviews, and, of course, poems. It is an interesting miscellany, full of curiosities.

The compiler, who is not logically, that the poems should not be regarded as representative of Mary Webb's work as a poet; they are there as evidence of "her poetic and spiritual development". They range in date from the earliest of her poems that has survived, "Spring", written when she was seventeen, to "Adon", written after the First World War.

The first of the group of stories is "A Cedar-Rose", a frail fancy story to *Chantry Life* in 1909; one of the latest is "The Sword", a frail melodrama, written in the 1920s, which eventually appeared in *The Cornhill Magazine* in 1934. The reviews are the most fascinating of the items. We know that reviewing in the 1920s tended to be discursive, but this is unbelievable. Whom would happen now if when a parcel of books about birds arrived from the Spectator for review the critic devoted the first 400 words of his piece to describing his feelings on receiving the parcel ("Butterflies stood on their heads in ecstasy")? And could anyone get away with a piece on an edition of Jane Austen's novels ("Our immortal Jane" that consisted of sub-bellum chat, full of innocuous and banalities: and Darcy's more aptly wrong?

Mary Webb's novels about Shropshire life, *Gone to Earth* (288pp) and *Precious Bane* (290pp), have just been reissued in paperback by Duckworth (£1.95 each).

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Building on Foxwell

By Kenneth E. Carpenter

Today the vast expansion in the study of history has resulted in the collection, recording and preservation of materials which would have been considered worthless in the past. Economics is no exception; for example, items such as pamphlets, or catalogues of manufacturing firms, were once sold for next to nothing (if they escaped being thrown out, which was the usual fate of such materials); now they are eagerly sought by historians.

In the acquisition of such materials it is not institutional libraries which have been the pioneers. To be sure, certain great libraries have long been acquisitive collectors, but the institutional library, even if it takes everything which comes its way, will not form a collection in any way of that with a devoted individual behind it. The daily, monthly, and yearly dedication to a collection will result in stronger holdings, and this is a true economics of other fields.

The most important collector of economic literature was Herbert Foxwell (1839-1936) of Cambridge and London. Foxwell was a passionate bibliophile; his day was ruined if he found that an author for a book had arrived too late. He would get up in the night, he would go to the library at a bookshop which had acquired a likely library. In the interest of his collecting he often expected his family to make material sacrifices, and in the same cause he partly sacrificed his own career. Collecting dominated him at the time necessary for research and writing; and indeed it was in collecting that his creativity found its true outlet.

Foxwell began his collection in 1875 with a purchase made for £6. He became not the first collector of economic literature but the first to collect on a systematic basis. Two libraries he formed there were

altogether between 50,000 and 60,000 titles, the vast majority printed before 1850.

He was able to collect on such a scale, despite having only a professional salary, because he was so early in the field. Although he lived to complain of increased competition and high prices, in the early days of his collecting he was often able to look in London and Paris, to buy books for their value as paper. To his foresight and informed judgment we owe the preservation of unique copies of some works. The literature of economics is inherently rare. It often consists of pamphlets or leaflets on passing questions of the day. Instead of the substantial tomes of the earlier bindings, much of the material was ephemeral in form and content and was not expected to be kept on library shelves. No one before Foxwell made any consistent attempts to preserve such material.

His two main collections formed the nucleus of two of the greatest economic libraries. Although Foxwell had intended to present his library to the British people, in 1901 he found himself compelled to put the collection up for sale in order to provide for the children of an unexpected but happy marriage. Although an American university was eager to buy it, it agreed to allow time for an English purchaser to be found. Just before the period had elapsed, the Goldsmiths' Company purchased the collection, and later chose the University of London as the repository for it. The Goldsmiths' Library is now housed at Senate House. For a number of years Foxwell continued to collect on behalf of the Goldsmiths' Library; in 1914, his collection with Goldsmiths' ceased, and thereafter he collected only for himself.

In 1929, Foxwell offered another collection for sale. Representatives from Harvard University, Harvard's Business School agreed to purchase

the collection. Foxwell was to retain possession until his death, at which time payment would also be made. In 1936, Claude Kress agreed to buy the collection for Harvard, and the library which houses it now bears his name.

The collections which Foxwell formed were very broad, as is indicated by the subject-headings under each year in the Goldsmiths' Library catalogue: for example, agriculture, colonies, commerce, corn laws, finance, politics, population, slavery, social conditions, socialism, trades and manufactures (including technology), and transport. Although Foxwell's collections are primarily useful to the economic historian and the historian of economic thought, there can be few historians or social scientists working on the period before 1850 whose research could not be enhanced by his achievement as a collector.

Great as Foxwell's initial collections were, they did not, of course, attain completeness, an impossible goal. No matter how finely sieved a not a collector may cost, some material inevitably falls through, and the variety of economic literature is such that a pamphlet issued one year may never turn up again, even over a long lifetime of collecting. Indeed, with amazing frequency, books which are not recorded in the major library catalogues and bibliographies and appear to be unique continue to come on to the market. There is always something to collect, and both the Goldsmiths' and Kress Libraries have continued to add to Foxwell's accumulations.

The Goldsmiths' Library has emphasized English-language publications in its additions. The Kress Library has eagerly sought English works but has emphasized expansion of other language holdings. Foxwell's collections were by no means limited to English books. The French holdings were outstanding and there were also significant materials in other Continental lan-

guages. On the base created by Foxwell, Kress has made possible some kinds of comparative work. Some of the material which would have been scattered, Curators of the Kress Library have helped by bringing together material from many countries would help historians perceive opportunities for research that might be missed in a less formal collection. Kress now collects in Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish.

These libraries have not stopped at collecting. Each has gone on to the recording which is so necessary for preservation. Foxwell had visions of a universal bibliography of economic literature. Because he was a pioneer in his collecting, there were, of course, few bibliographies in the field, and those were inadequate. Foxwell hoped to rectify this. He obtained the funds, which made possible the compilation and publication of Henry Higgs's *Bibliography of Economics 1751-1775* (Cambridge, 1935). Higgs's work on the early part of the eighteenth century provided the start for L. W. Hannon's superb *Contemporary Printed Sources for British and Foreign Economic History 1701-1750* (Cambridge, 1963). The Kress Library has published its catalogue in four volumes (1940-68), and more recently (1970-75) the Goldsmiths' Library has issued the first two volumes of its planned three-volume catalogue.

Only one measure has remained that could virtually assure the permanent preservation of the texts in these two libraries—their reproduction. This is now being carried out by Research Publications Inc., of

Woodbridge, Connecticut, in the largest microfilm project ever undertaken. Foxwell's two libraries are being combined on microfilm. The first segment, printed between 1801 and 1850, is now available. The second segment, printed between 1851 and 1930, is being prepared. It is expected that each of the two libraries will form a third segment.

Not only does this project ensure the survival of the texts, it also preserves the physical attributes of the original documents: typography, and printing quality. All require original books. The project, which looks at the original document, either in the original or in a microfilm copy, will be carried out by a team of scholars who have been selected for their knowledge of the original document and its history. The project will be carried out by a team of scholars who have been selected for their knowledge of the original document and its history. The project will be carried out by a team of scholars who have been selected for their knowledge of the original document and its history.

Surely the great credit is due to the two libraries which have preserved neglected material which has been taken on this unity, that the usefulness of the collection is increased. Indeed, with amazing frequency, books which are not recorded in the major library catalogues and bibliographies and appear to be unique continue to come on to the market. There is always something to collect, and both the Goldsmiths' and Kress Libraries have continued to add to Foxwell's accumulations.

Details of the project can be obtained from Research Publications Inc., 12 Lunar Drive, Westport, Connecticut 06585, or Neepawa Archive Developments Ltd., Holybrook House, Castle Street, Reading RG1 7SN.

Monumental studies

By Stuart Fleming

The 1905-1907 Breasted Expeditions to Egypt and the Sudan. Volume 1: 13pp with 6 figures. £9.05. Volume 2: 16pp with 7 figures. £9.40.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (Editor). *Persopolis and Ancient Iran*. 49pp with 13 figures. 17.80. The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago 60637.

A notable innovation in micropublishing is the use of microfiche. In this field are the University of Chicago Press, Oxford Microform Publications, and Verlag Dokumentation of Munich. UCP's list includes *American Art in the Barbizon Mood* (an exhibition held at the National Collection of Fine Arts, Washington DC in 1975) and *Selections from the Permanent Collection covering the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York*, while OMP have reproduced major documents in the Bodleian Library, including *The Orpheus Panthea* (c 1300) and the *Bible Moralisée* (c 1250). Verlag Dokumentation have embarked on the *Marburger Index*, which is intended to reproduce the half-million photographs of five arts (some more than a century old) stored with the Bildarchiv Foto Marburg and the Rheinisches Bildarchiv in Cologne.

The 1905-1907 Breasted Expeditions to Egypt and the Sudan amply underlines the merits of microfiche. J. Breasted had little interest in excavation; preferring to document monuments and their inscriptions. During trips to Nubia in the winter months of 1905/6 and 1906/7 he amassed nearly 11,000 photographs (many on glass plates), often working in appalling conditions in very hot, badly aired tombs, and constantly distracted by the clamour of frightened Nubians. He produced only the now familiar sites of Abu Simbel, Karnak and Meir, but also the Amun Temple at Solah, the South Temple at Buhan and the sanctuary complex at 'Amadia. It seems that little or none of this photographic archive has been previously published, a remarkable fact in view of the insight it provides into everyday life in ancient Egypt. Perhaps more for the anthropologist than the archaeologist, there is a series of contemporary scenes of everyday life, including a delightful camp

"Invasion" by ancient Nubians.

Persopolis and Ancient Iran is something of a must for anyone interested in the history of the ancient world. The book is a collection of essays by various authors, including the editor, which cover the history of Persia from the time of the Achaemenids to the present. The book is a collection of essays by various authors, including the editor, which cover the history of Persia from the time of the Achaemenids to the present. The book is a collection of essays by various authors, including the editor, which cover the history of Persia from the time of the Achaemenids to the present.

While these microfiche publications are a valuable addition to the microfiche literature, they are not the only ones. There are many other microfiche publications available, covering a wide range of subjects. These microfiche publications are a valuable addition to the microfiche literature, they are not the only ones. There are many other microfiche publications available, covering a wide range of subjects.

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That's entertainment

By Peter Davison

L.A. FOAKES (Editor). *The Henslowe Papers*. Volume 1. 472pp. Volume 2. 744pp. Solar Press. £35.

The importance of Henslowe's Diary to the documents to be found with it, Edward Alleyn's foundation, which College, has been recognized as a collection of documents of the life and times of Edward Alleyn was published in 1941 and his edition of the Diary appeared two years later. In this volume, scholars have been invited to carry out their own researches of preserving the books and making them available.

Details of the project can be obtained from Research Publications Inc., 12 Lunar Drive, Westport, Connecticut 06585, or Neepawa Archive Developments Ltd., Holybrook House, Castle Street, Reading RG1 7SN.

The manuscript of Great Expectations. 283 frames. Solar Press. £50 (plus VAT in UK).

The manuscript of most of Dickens's novels survive, chiefly in the Victoria and Albert Museum. One of the two which became detached from this main Dickens archive is that of *Great Expectations*, which the novelist gave to his friend Chauncy Harcourt, to whom this novel had been dedicated. Townshend bequeathed it, on his death, to his local museum, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, where it remains, somewhat to the inconvenience of scholars, as trustees of the Museum's trustees, at least to their predecessors in 1946, who wanted to sell it, and devote the proceeds to other purposes, but the Charity Commissioners barred the sale. The V & A manuscript and its predecessors have been made available on microfiche (EP Microform) and it is all the more convenient given its relative inaccessibility that the *Great Expectations* manuscript now joins them.

The microfiche is in colour, the Solar Press having developed its publicity material in a new technique: to preserve delicate colour balances. This readers can see the blue ink which Dickens used for his signature, the blue ink which Dickens used for his signature, the blue ink which Dickens used for his signature.

at Dulwich College relevant to Henslowe and Alleyn.

Professor Foakes provides a short introduction in which he explains what has been done and sets it in context, giving details of the origins of Henslowe and Alleyn. He issues an important caveat, warning us not to allow the judgments of either man which we have inherited to determine our interpretation of what is in the documents. This is surely correct and study of the Henslowe papers can cause us to modify our attitudes in this respect. For instance, the Henslowe papers contain many letters from Robert Daborne in which he requests advances of money and makes promises that he will deliver parts of the plays upon which he is working by certain dates. These letters are familiar to us from Greg's transcripts, but one has tended, doubtless, to cast Henslowe in the role of harsh entrepreneur and to see Daborne as a hard-headed but creative artist. But is this wholly fair? The facsimile of Daborne's letter of November 13, 1613 (MS. I. 89) may challenge those assumptions, if only fluent in his letter-writing, but the first sentence of this letter has a significant word—"me"—added above the line and the inclusion of the definite article before "hence" is clearly a correction. Henslowe had evidently accused Daborne of failing to keep his delivery date and Mr Hinchlow accuses him with the breach of promise. "What disaster? Daborne's natural flow? What? Daborne? A balance? An oversight? Simple aberration? One's judgment here cannot but be subjective but reading Daborne's hand in facsimile may prompt different responses than with a printed transcript.

It is this same letter, incidentally, that anticipates by a dozen years the use of "font" in the sense recorded in the phrase "font papers" in the *Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*, 1, A-G (1972). This dates "font papers" as c 1625; Daborne refers to the "font" which he was writing out when Henslowe's man called (which, as ever, if "great business had not prevented" that night, he would have finished).

All but two of the facsimiles are reproduced full size (the exceptions are noted) and special care has been taken to show the varying tonality of the originals. The facsimiles are neatly numbered following G. F.

client production. Now, one wonders, would Joe Gargery have had his name had remained, as it appears in the opening pages, George Thunders? What a name like that, he might have become a prime suspect when his wife is killed in Chapter 15. But on this, and on more substantial questions, what can be learnt from this manuscript? The answer is no help. Granted that readers wishing to consult such a microfiche do not need to be spoon-fed, some indications about significant, or peculiar, features of this manuscript should have been provided—or, at the very least, some references to published scholarly discussion.

This shortcoming is the more grievous when one notes the price. The cost of microfiche, like other commodities, rises with inflation, and doubtless colour-film comes more expensive than black-and-white. The V & A microfiche microfilm referred to above will cost, after an imminent price-rise, £13 for a reel with an average number of 800 frames, which works out at £15p per frame. The present price of £50 for 283 frames, plus VAT, Penny plan, tuppence coloured, it used to be. A tenfold increase of price is hard to bear, even in inflationary times and even if this microfiche does remind us that *Great Expectations* was written in blue paper in Stephen's Dark Blue Writing Fluid.


Thames Poetry

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Contributors have included: Donald Davie, D. J. Enright, Gavin Ewart, John Fuller, Roy Fuller, Thomas Gunn, Seamus Heaney, John Hollander, Peter Leach, Michael Longley, John Mole, Peter Porter, Peter Redgrove, John Spinks, John Wain.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD, DUBLIN

Assistant Librarian/
Information Scientist

The E.S.B. at present has a vacancy in its Library and Information Service, which is based at Head Office, for an Assistant Librarian/Information Scientist.

The Library and Information Service has to meet the varying needs of staff attached to Administrative and Technical Departments at Head Office, and in Districts and Generating Stations throughout the country. A computerized information storage and retrieval system is in operation.

Qualifications:

Applicants must have qualifications in information or librarianship.

Experience:

Suitable experience in a scientific or industrial library with knowledge and experience of computerized systems and on-line searching is essential.

A knowledge of German or French would be an advantage.

Age:

Preferably under 35 years.

General:

The position is in a salary scale with a maximum of £6,615 per annum. Starting salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.

The full range of Personnel benefits are available including a Superannuation Scheme and a Medical Provident Fund.

Appointment will be on a probationary basis for a period of twelve months.

Application forms may be had by sending a self-addressed envelope (approximately 9" x 4") not later than Friday, 29th September, 1978.

To: REF: MD/13/821
RECRUITMENT ADMINISTRATION
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD
Lower Fitzwilliam Street,
Dublin 2.

DEPUTY
RESEARCH LIBRARIAN

The collecting, sifting, sifting and distribution of information from our own and world wide sources is the responsibility of our Research Library. Comprising a central and four departmental libraries, it provides an essential service to our scientists and to the Company as a whole.

The duties of the Deputy Librarian include overall responsibility for the cataloguing and classification of a wide range of material, the translation service and some involvement in the management of a staff of fourteen.

Applicants will be chartered librarians, ideally with experience in an industrial situation, should have some practical knowledge of retrieval techniques and should be able to take an active role in the development of the library information service.

The Company operates a Profit Earning Bonus scheme and staff purchase privileges. Generous help with relocation to the Nottingham area is available. Open to men and women.

For an application form contact:
Tom Power, Employment Manager (Technical)

The Boots Company Ltd.
Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3AA

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL
NEW COLLEGE DURHAM
PRINCIPAL: LEONARD G. BOWSER

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from graduates holding an appropriate professional qualification for appointment to the above post in the College. Experience in a college and extending over a range of learning resources is sought and will be an advantage. The post is a new one in the college and gives an opportunity to the successful candidate to take charge of a developing library service.

The salary is on the full Government scale of the current Durham Report, i.e. at present £25,000 per annum, returnable by 31st October 1978. Further details and application form, returnable by 31st October 1978, may be obtained on request at the above address. Closing date: 15th October 1978. Applications should be sent to the Principal, New College, Framwellgate Moor, Durham.

COLLEGE OF
LIBRARIANSHIP WALES

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. Director of Liaison and Training Services
2. Liaison and Training Officer

Liaison and Training Services are responsible for a wide range of College activities, including the organization and supervision of student field work and the co-ordination of Study Tours, the organization of a programme of Short Courses, College press releases and publicity, careers guidance for students, in-house training and the College's relationship with the profession and with individual libraries of all types. Candidates should be Fellows of the Library Association or possess chartered librarianship qualifications.

Salary for the Director's post will be on the Principal Librarian scale (£27,047-£27,918) (bar) - £28,000 per annum and for the Liaison and Training Officer within Librarian 2 Scale (£24,101-£25,000 per annum). An essential car user allowance is provided in both cases.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Telephone: Aberystwyth 3181) and prospective applicants may visit the College informally before applying.

Applications, stating age, present post and salary, educational background, professional and other qualifications and previous experience, with relevant dates, together with the names of three referees, should be sent to the Registrar, College of Librarianship Wales, Aberystwyth, Aberystwyth, Gwynedd, Wales, LL23 7AB. Oyoled to reach him no later than 31st October, 1978.

The full range of Personnel benefits are available including a Superannuation Scheme and a Medical Provident Fund.

Appointment will be on a probationary basis for a period of twelve months.

Application forms may be had by sending a self-addressed envelope (approximately 9" x 4") not later than Friday, 29th September, 1978.

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PRINCIPAL: LEONARD G. BOWSER

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

The Polytechnic
of North London

Library and Information Service
Applications are invited for the following professional posts:

Site Librarian—Holloway Road

Our largest site covering most areas of science. Proven managerial ability essential and familiarity with the literature desirable.

Librarian 1 Scale.

REF: 2

Site Librarian—Essex Road

A very busy library with a demanding range of users. Ability to work under pressure a useful asset.

Librarian 3 Upper Scale.

REF: 3

Subject Librarian—Business Studies

Subject librarians are responsible for a wide range of liaison functions between the library and academic colleagues. The Business Studies Department is shortly to transfer from Camlin Town to Holloway Road and there are possibilities of promotion in connection with the move.

Librarian 3 Scale.

REF: 4

Cataloguer

PNL is a member of BLCMP and requires a cataloguer/classifier to work as part of a team in the Central Processing Unit. Familiarity with or willingness to learn about BLCMP automated procedures desirable.

Librarian 3 Scale.

Salary Scales:
(Inclusive of London Allowance)
Librarian 1: £5,256 to £7,231;
Librarian 3 Upper: £4,225 to £6,082;
Librarian 3: £4,225 to £5,155.

Application forms and further details from Chief Librarian, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7 8UB. Telephone 077 2793, extn. 2105. Closing date for applications October 2, 1978.

NORTHERN IRELAND
WESTERN EDUCATION
AND LIBRARY BOARD

1. Assistant Librarian

YOUTH SERVICES—LONDONORRY DIVISION

Salary Scale: £3,420 to £3,834 plus £312 supplement per annum.

Applications are invited from qualified librarians for the above post.

Duties of the post include:
Involvement in the service to schools and colleges within the Division and the development of work with young people outside the school environment.

2. Assistant Librarian

TYRONE DIVISION—OMAGH

Salary Scale: £3,420 to £3,834 plus £312 supplement per annum.

Applications are invited from qualified librarians for the above post.

Duties of the post include:
Professional input at senior management, staff control, promotional work and reader advisory functions within the Division.

This is envisaged as a first professional post with wide spectrum duties and training elements included.

Application forms from the Personnel Officer, Headquarters Office, 1 Hospital Road, Omagh Co Tyrone returnable by Noon, October 9, 1978.

Oxford
1978 University Press

Deputy Managing Editor - Director

Salary scale £3867-£5101, subject to revision

An enterprising person is needed to head a small team and work very much on his or her own initiative. The Directorates Department is based in N.W. London. It collects, edits, and processes information with the aid of a computer; helps maintain production and publication schedules; and helps to promote sales and control stocks of directorates published. The person appointed will have some editorial administrative experience, must be methodical and accurate, and should enjoy detailed work.

Flexitime hours system, four weeks holiday, and pension/life assurance scheme. Lunches are inexpensive and so are books. Smart office block, pleasant views and parking space; buses and Tubes nearby, and there is quick access to the M1, North Circular Road (and Brent Cross Shopping Centre).

Please write with details of education and experience to The Personnel Manager, Oxford University Press, Press Road, Newnham, London NW10 0DD.

LONDON BOROUGH
OF BARNET
Library Services

Assistant Librarian

A Librarian who has completed a three year programme of study in the field of librarianship and is qualified to work in a library.

CHILDREN'S
LIBRARIAN

A Librarian who has completed a three year programme of study in the field of librarianship and is qualified to work in a library.

Salary Scale: £4,245-£4,632 per annum.

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. Assistant Librarian

2. Children's Librarian

3. Assistant Librarian

4. Children's Librarian

5. Assistant Librarian

6. Children's Librarian

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48. Children's Librarian

49. Assistant Librarian

50. Children's Librarian

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

North-Eastern Education
and Library Board

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. Assistant Librarian

2. Children's Librarian

3. Assistant Librarian

4. Children's Librarian

5. Assistant Librarian

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45. Assistant Librarian

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